

II Centers for Plant + Animal Domestication

A. Agricultural Hearths

1. Carl Sauer : Hearths were ~~individually~~ independently established at different times and locations.

2. Thought first hearths were located in areas with high biodiversity on the edge of forests

3. Animal Domestication

- a) Probably began when Central Asian hunters domesticated dogs
- b) Later SW Asia kept goats & sheep.

4. Plant Domestication

- a) Began after animal domestication
- b) First used vegetative planting (using parts of stems & roots to grow plants)
- c) Seeds came later

5. Eventually Hearths traded with one another

Examples of Major Hearths

10,000 - 12,000 yrs ago : SW Asia Fertile Crescent : Barley, Wheat, Lentils, Olives, Jute, Rice
(Diffused to N. Africa, S. Europe, Central Asia)

10,000 years ago : SE Asia : Mango, Taro, Coconut : (Diffused into SE Asia)

9,500 years ago : E. Asia : Rice, Soy Bean, Walnut : (Diffused N. Central Asia, Korean Peninsula)

7,000 years ago : Sub Saharan Africa : Yams, Sorghum, Cowpeas, Cotton, African Rice : (D. to W. Africa, N. Africa)

5,500 yrs ago : Meso America : Squash, Peppers, Maize, Potato, Sweet Potato, Cacao : (D. to N. & S. America)

B. Diffusion of 1st Agricultural Revolution

1. Agriculture hearths led to the first urban centers

2. Roman Empire: wheat + other agriculture products traded from England to Africa
3. Silk Road: connected Rome + China: silk, rice, and other goods
- * 4. Columbian Exchange: global movement of plants + animals between Afro-Eurasia + the Americas.

- Europeans brought Coffee (E. Africa) + Bananas (New Guinea) to Americas
- Potatoes (NW S. America) Corn/Maize (S. Mexico)

C. Physical Geography + Agriculture

1. Climate, Soil type, and Land forms will effect how people will farm in a region.
2. Nutrient levels in soils can determine crops.
3. Flat Land in valleys are great for Agriculture, Mountains, Ridges, and hills make it tougher.